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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

VOL. XXVI. SEPTEMBER 1, 1911. No. 35.

UNITED STATES.

THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

In so far as relates to the United States, the cholera situation remains in general unchanged, no cases of cholera having been reported as having developed in the United States since those recorded in the Public Health Reports July 28, 1911.

Information received indicates that from August 13 to 19, inclusive, there occurred in all Italy 1,604 cases of cholera, with 636 deaths.

In view of the quarantine imposed by the Argentine Republic against vessels arriving from Italy, a royal decree was promulgated by the Italian Government July 30, prohibiting Italian emigration to Argentina.

In response to a request made through the Department of State, there was received August 26 from the American consul at Marseille the following information:

Nine cases with 6 deaths from cholera since August 21; a total of 30 cases with 13 deaths in the month of August. Numerous cases in the lunatic asylum, but absolute statistics not known. Authorities are taking all necessary precautions.

NEW YORK.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf reported August 25 the arrival of the steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Genoa August 9, and from Naples August 12, with 150 in crew, 104 cabin and 46 steerage passengers. One death clinically diagnosed as due to cholera occurred in a fireman who embarked at Genoa August 7, was taken ill August 16, and died August 23. Two sick firemen were isolated in hospital as suspicious of cholera. Since August 16 all firemen have been isolated on board in their quarters, with separate kitchen and other conveniences, and without contact with other members of crew or passengers. Disinfection of firemen's quarters was done under the direction of the Italian royal commissioner, a medical officer of the Italian Navy, who accompanied the vessel.

On August 28, Dr. von Ezdorf reported that bacteriological examination of steerage passengers and 126 members of crew on the *Europa* proved negative. The cases of illness on board on arrival, reported as suspicious, also proved negative. Cholera was confirmed in the case of the fireman who was taken sick August 16 and died at sea August 23.

Record of Passengers and Crews Detained at Quarantine on Account of Cholera.

Name of vessel.	Place and date of arrival.	Where from.	Number of—		Cases of illness on arrival at quarantine.		Number inspected and passed at quarantine.		Number detained at quarantine.		Cases of cholera developing at quarantine.		Number examined for cholera carriers at quarantine.		Number of cholera carriers found.		Dates of discharge from quarantine.				Remarks.
																	Passengers.		Crew.		
			Passengers.	Crew.	Among passengers.	Among crew.	Passengers.	Crew.	Passengers.	Crew.	Among passengers.	Among crew.	Passengers.	Crew.	Passengers.	Crew.	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.	
Venezia	New York, Aug. 11, 1911.	Marseille, July 25; Naples, July 29; Palermo, July 30.	699	109	1	1	17	....	681	109	....	....	681	93	1	....	533 147	Aug. 18 Aug. 21	103 6	Aug. 15 Aug. 21	Steerage passenger found to be carrier Aug. 15; removed to Swinburne Island. One steerage passenger taken sick at sea Aug. 7. Died Aug. 8.
König Albert	New York, Aug. 17, 1911.	Genoa, Aug. 3; Naples, Aug. 4; Palermo, Aug. 5; Gibraltar, Aug. 8.	601	232	....	(1)	242	....	359	232	....	....	359	190	....	1	359	.... do...	178 53	...do .... Aug. 24	The cholera case developed in a member of crew arrived at Genoa on a vessel direct from Bremen. On shore at Genoa once. Taken ill Aug. 4. The cholera carrier was confirmed Aug. 20. One member of crew still at Swinburne Island.
Ré d'Italia	New York, Aug. 18, 1911.	Genoa, Aug. 2; Naples, Aug. 3; Palermo, Aug. 4.	355	134	1	1	96	....	259	134	....	....	259	122	1	....	253	Aug. 26	128 5	Aug. 21 Aug. 26	The case of cholera was in a steerage steward who had contact with cases which occurred on voyage. Three deaths from cholera occurred on voyage, Aug. 7, 8, and 11. All children. Diagnosis in one of these fatal cases confirmed bacteriologically. Six passengers at Swinburne Island. One stowaway discharged Aug. 26.

[1] 1 cholera.

The foregoing table is a continuation of the table appearing on page 1194, Public Health Reports, August 11, 1911. Referring to the steamship *Duca degli Abruzzi*, of which record is made in that table, the five passengers mentioned in the column of remarks as remaining at Swinburne Island August 3 were still at Swinburne Island August 26. Referring to the steamship *Moltke*, of which record is made in the same table, the two passengers mentioned in the column of remarks were discharged, one on August 4 and one on August 10. The one member of crew mentioned as still at Swinburne Island was also discharged August 4. The 14 cholera bacillus carriers mentioned as still being at Swinburne Island August 3 were discharged, 9 on August 4, 1 on August 7, 1 on August 10, and 3 on August 12. Of the 11 passengers on the steamship *Moltke* who developed cholera at quarantine 8 died and 3 recovered.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1910.]

CHELSEA, MASS.

DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH—NOTIFICATION, PLACARDING, ISOLATION, DISINFECTION, RESTRICTIONS.

RULE 1. The following diseases, having been declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health, must be reported to the local board of health immediately, in writing, by the physician having knowledge of such disease, or in case no physician has been called, by the householder, giving name of disease, name, age, and residence of patient:

Actinomycosis, anterior poliomyelitis, Asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, varicella, whooping cough, yellow fever.

RULE 2. In every case of smallpox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, the board of health shall immediately placard the house where such disease exists at one or more entrances with a notice specifying the disease, and such notice shall not be removed except by a duly authorized agent of the board of health.

A house in which any other disease dangerous to the public health exists may be placarded as the board of health shall determine.

RULE 3. Any and all persons sick with any contagious disease, or with a disease dangerous to the public health, and all persons in attendance upon such persons shall, during such sickness or attendance, be subject to the control of the board of health.

RULE 4. No person in whose house there exists a disease dangerous to the public health shall, without consent of the board of health, permit any clothing or other articles to be removed from such house, nor shall any occupant of such house take up a residence elsewhere without consent of the board of health. No person shall cause or permit any such occupant to be removed without consent of the board of health.

RULE 5. All persons sick with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or measles shall remain in a room apart from the rest of the household until such time as the board of health shall determine that the danger of conveying the disease to others is passed, and no other person than the physician or regular attendants of the patients shall be allowed to enter such room without permission of the board of health. No dog, cat, or other animal shall be allowed to enter such room.

RULE 6. The librarian of the public library shall be immediately notified by the board of health of the occurrence of contagious diseases, and no books or magazines shall be sent to or received from any house where such disease exists until permission is given by the board of health.

RULE 7. No member of a family in which there is a case of contagious disease, or disease dangerous to the public health, who is employed in such place, or in such manner, as in the opinion of the board of health is liable to spread the contagion, shall